

## Scraps and Facts.

A dispatch of Wednesday from Austin, Texas, says a severe storm on the coast of Texas did damage to the extent of millions of dollars. It is estimated that 75 per cent of the cotton in that section was ruined. The storm came from one-fourth to one-half mile west.

—John A. Parker, of New Orleans, in an address before the Alabama State Convention of the National Association of Manufacturers, declared that state-owned warehouses would solve the cotton situation in the south, says a Montgomery, Ala., dispatch.

—The first British transport to fall a victim to a German submarine, met its fate in the Aegean sea last Tuesday. The Royal Edward was the name of the ship. She had on board more than a thousand soldiers, along with quite a large number of other passengers. One of the German submarines that made the long trip down the coast of France and Spain and through the Mediterranean, made the attack. The big transport went down quickly and most of those on board were killed. The British admiralty has not been willing to give out the exact loss; but it is believed that more than a thousand soldiers were lost. Other reports have been more or less seriously injured by submarines; but this was the first to be counted as a total.

—Travelers passing through Cairo from Uganda have informed the correspondent that British operations in German East Africa are now proceeding satisfactorily. They relate strange tales of the fighting. One incident was the meeting of a company of blacks under the command of a Belgian officer with a company of blacks under a German officer at a spot between Lake Kivu and Lake Tanganyika, where the two armies were fighting. The officers fought with their swords while the men looked on. After parrying for some time the German officer, the Belgian was likely to get the better of him with the sword, so he suddenly drew his revolver. The Belgian, however, had noticed the movement and had already drawn his weapon, and both aimed together. The Belgian received a wound in the shoulder, but the German fell. The shot through the German's head and he was killed.

—With the condemnation of the American cotton ship Dacia as a law prize by the French government, the case of the captured ship enters the sphere of diplomacy and unless an appeal is granted, a strong probability will be drawn up by the state department says a Washington dispatch, to be forwarded to the United States government. An investigation of the conditions under which the former Hamburg-American liner was purchased will begin, it is believed. The full decision of the French court reaches Washington. If it is established to the satisfaction of the American government that the transfer from the German to the American flag was legitimate and the change of registry was made without the consent of the United States, the ship will be returned to the German flag. The position of this government, it is understood, will be taken up on the broad principle of the right of the United States to acquire by legitimate purchase vessels from any source whatever. Cases similar to that of the Dacia and numerous other smaller claims have begun to pour in on the office of the state department. The American government, it is still held by the British and the Pass of Balmain and the Dunger. The scheduled prize court in London has failed to elicit a statement of the grounds for the detention of the Dacia and numerous other smaller claims. As to whether the state of Georgia can or will place the responsibility and lay the penalty where it belongs, remains to be seen; but there seems to be little reason to expect any change of the kind.

The gentlemen who have taken up the matter of dredging Turkey creek are engaged in an undertaking that seems to promise more for the progress and general welfare of the south-western part of the county than anything that has been attempted for years, and it is to be hoped that they will meet with hearty co-operation along the line.

Of course it is understood that if the foreign markets should be closed against cotton, such a development would spell terrific hardship for the southern producer; but there is no need for anything of that kind. The present supply of cotton is so large that the needs of the world, and it is easily within the power of this government to protect the producers against loss, without the government itself having to take any risk.

Communication with Galveston, Texas, is still difficult; but it is known that loss of life has not been heavy comparatively speaking. The sea wall may have been broken in places; but it has not been demolished. The people generally took refuge in upper floors. The people who were in the lower floors of the buildings outside of Galveston at 101, and the missing 295. Communication between Galveston and Texas City, sixty miles distant, is a matter of many hours.

The full details of the fearful Galveston flood of last Monday and Tuesday are not yet available; but it is clear that the destruction of life and property entailed is not comparable to the terrible disaster of September, 1900. On that occasion 6,000 people lost their lives and the property loss aggregated pretty close to \$18,000,000. Following the destruction of 1900, the Galveston people constructed a sea wall at a cost of \$12,500,000, filled the same in and re-graded the city at a cost of \$2,500,000. It appears that the expensive work described was totally inadequate to meet the terrific strain of the storm, although it had successfully withstood several storms previously.

Although the Germans are making headway against the Russians, the situation is not without very great danger to the Germans. The German army is great and powerful; but Russian territory is vast in its extent and is capable of swallowing up an even larger force. The task of the Germans now, is to find a way to break the Russian forces and hold them there, while other forces may be left free for other work. It is a tremendous undertaking, of course; but apparently no larger than other undertakings that have been accomplished quite successfully. As to how it is going to come out, it is difficult to say. It is not out of the question that the Germans will win, but it is not out of the question that they will lose.

Somebody has put out a story to the effect that the Prohibitionists are reverting to the large numbers of negroes who are using them in the election of September 14. We have seen the story but we have not seen

will not go to avenge and to protect. There were only two people implicated in the death of Mary Phagan. I know the negro did not commit the deed, and am positive that 75 per cent of the people of Georgia are convinced that the man lynched Monday night committed the deed and they are on the ground and ought to know. As mayor of Atlanta, I have received tons and tons of letters and petitions and requests asking that something be done for Frank, and they have all gone in to the waste basket, for like all Georgia people who are in a position to know the truth, I know the facts. I know Jack Slaton, have known him for 30 years, ever since he was a young man, I have been friends with him, and I advise him to return to Georgia for a year—if ever.

## The Yorkville Enquirer.

Entered at the Postoffice at York as Matter of the Second Class.



YORK, S. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1915.

Washington is said to be very much concerned over the sinking of the liner Arabic yesterday. The act had been characterized in advance as being deliberately unfriendly.

England would never allow other belligerents to put cotton on their contraband list, because it did not want to do so. The British admiralty has not been willing to give out the exact loss; but it is believed that more than a thousand soldiers were lost. Other reports have been more or less seriously injured by submarines; but this was the first to be counted as a total.

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Of course it is understood that if the foreign markets should be closed against cotton, such a development would spell terrific hardship for the southern producer; but there is no need for anything of that kind. The present supply of cotton is so large that the needs of the world, and it is easily within the power of this government to protect the producers against loss, without the government itself having to take any risk.

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anything to indicate that there is any good foundation for it. There have been no definite reports or even general figures purporting to emanate from any of the counties so far as we have information. As a matter of fact, we do not believe there is anything to the story—certainly not so far as York county is concerned. We are inclined to think that the story must have been put into circulation largely for the purpose of unbecomingly, but if prohibition leaders or anti-prohibition leaders anywhere have really been trying to interest the negroes in this election, their action is deserving of hearty condemnation.

There are those who have never believed it and there are those who can never be brought to believe it; but nevertheless it is a fact more or less well understood by a few that no pursuit that can be engaged in now-days offers more promise of sure, steady or more generous returns, than cattle raising. Of course, we are not to be understood as suggesting the purpose of unbecomingly, but if prohibition leaders or anti-prohibition leaders anywhere have really been trying to interest the negroes in this election, their action is deserving of hearty condemnation.

But as often as we feel this desire coming upon us, we feel a certain restraint brought about by the knowledge that there are such a comparatively few people who have a really intelligent conception of what advertising actually means, and so many who seem to think that advertising is the principal benefit of the newspaper. Then too, we are reminded of the fact that in so far as compensation for our own services is concerned, we have no good cause for complaint.

But however the matter may bear upon the interests of the publishers of this paper, and whatever would be the advertisers think on the subject, there is absolutely no doubt in our mind that every business concern and every individual who advertises in these columns has a warmer place in the good will of the publisher than the reader of this paper than the people who do not advertise in its columns, and that this good will is something that is easily won a great deal more than the cost thereof in dollars and cents or otherwise.

There are few county papers now-days that have circulations that are as wide as range as that of the Yorkville Enquirer. This is explained in some degree by the fact that while many of the old time weeklies, yielding to the encroachments of the dailies, have gradually narrowed their activities to the immediate interests of the towns and villages in which they are published, the Enquirer has steadily broadened its field of usefulness and developed a completeness that increases rather than diminishes its general desirability. The result is that although the value of this paper as an advertising medium, is perhaps greater to the advertisers in the town and country, it is of almost equal value to all of the York county towns that are surrounded by its circulation, and of less value to the general advertiser.

The best possible advertisement of a county, it is generally conceded, is the constant publication of records of its most intelligent, progressive and creditable achievements along each and every line of helpful endeavor, and practically all readers of the Enquirer, whether in the town of its publication, throughout the county, in adjoining counties or abroad, have in this paper semi-weekly compendiums of progress that are probably not excelled anywhere in the country.

Many appreciative friends have been kind enough to say that the Enquirer, as a newspaper, is far ahead of its town and county, but while this sounds pleasant, we are disposed to claim it or even believe it, as to our splendid population as a whole. As to a majority of the business interests, however, the suggestion is not far wrong. A part of the business interests of the town and county is well up with the best and most progressive to be found anywhere; but much of it continues to lag, and when the laggards begin to emulate the leaders, if they ever do, as splendid as is the showing now being made in the business, agricultural, social and intellectual life of the county, this showing is not nearly up to what it should then become.

Advantage of the Warehouse. In spite of all that has been said on the subject in the way of explanation and otherwise, there are still those who claim that they are unable to see wherein the state warehouse has any advantage over the independent warehouse.

This situation is not at all surprising, of course, because there are so many people who have studied out the matter thoroughly and so many others who have not studied it, and because the people who know are not all ways interested in giving out all they know to the people who do not know. The people who do not know, cast any reflections on the unwillingness of people who know to give away what they know to people who do not know; but it is not generally understood that with many people knowledge is their principal stock in trade, and it is in proportion to their superior knowledge over other people that they are able to make more satisfactory headway over other people.

Generally speaking it is the people who know who get along best, and it is the people who do not know so much who put the greatest strain on the people who do know. Sometimes the place of knowledge temporarily; but only temporarily for in the long run it is only real knowledge that actually counts.

The Yorkville Enquirer does not pretend to know everything; but it does know some things and is all the while trying to learn other things. Also it is differently situated and differently circumstanced from the people referred to above, whose interest it is to keep their knowledge to themselves, in that the only way the Yorkville Enquirer has of turning such knowledge as it may acquire to account is by giving the same to its readers not exactly free and without charge; but in return for what those readers have already paid it and for what they may pay it in the future.

Now then back to the difference between the state warehouse and the independent warehouse. The independent warehouse consists primarily of a floor, a roof and four walls, and its function is to keep cotton out of the weather in good condition and to save the owner from loss in case of fire and in all these things it serves a good and useful purpose.

The functions of the state warehouse are the same as those of the independent warehouse, and a little more in that the state warehouse permits cotton to be converted into a receipt that furnishes security in itself, while the security of a receipt issued by an independent warehouse is conditioned on other considerations that are not so well defined.

For instance, last year a certain man who lives in the vicinity of Tipton, and whose name it is not necessary to state for the present illustration, preferred to borrow money on his cotton

rather than sell the cotton. He took the cotton to Rock Hill, placed it in an independent warehouse and turning the receipts over to a local bank as collateral, he borrowed a sum of money at 8 per cent, which was perfectly all right.

The bank's end of the transaction was to take the man's note, endorse the same, make a note of its own, attach the man's note to warehouse receipts and send the whole to New York where it borrowed at 4 per cent the money it had loaned to the man at 8 per cent, which was perfectly all right.

Now as a matter of fact, the bank made the loan to the Tipton borrower on his own personal credit. If his personal credit had not been good he would not have been able to get the money from the bank on the warehouse receipts alone, because there would have been a question of title and probably other questions. The bank borrowed the money in New York mainly on its own credit, backed by the Tipton man's note and the warehouse receipts, the warehouse receipts having been made that much more secure by reason of the guarantee of the Rock Hill bank.

If instead of independent warehouse receipts the Tipton man had had state warehouse receipts, the Rock Hill bank would have been able to get the money directly from the state warehouse receipts for the reason that there is virtually no cloud or suspicion on the state warehouse receipts and they would stand on their own merits, the backing of the state being sufficient.

As has been explained by the warehouse commission, the state warehouse receipts are the same as a money or secure the loan of money on small lots of cotton at a low rate of interest as on large lots; but where a large loan is made at a low rate of interest and the smaller borrowers may each get their proportionate share at a rate of interest that will be proportionally lower than that obtained before. All this, it must be remembered, has already been done on the subject of actual successful demonstration and it is not necessary to be concerned about securing the loan of money for their crops, may proceed along the lines that have been blazed by the Tipton man, and the state warehouse and financial soundness of their own.

with whom barbarians who, marched under Attila and Albin were engaged in battle. The truest friends of the people have with deep sorrow owned that interests more precious than any political privileges were in jeopardy, and that it might be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civilization.

Intelligent Advertising. In our desire to see things pick up and business get going, we are turning the people living within the bounds, of The Enquirer's circulation, that if they would do more business than they are doing, they should come in to the columns of this paper and tell our hundreds of subscribers who they are, what they are doing and what they have to offer.

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When glowing from the top of the 40-foot structure the searchlight will be directed in a wide arc of light for a distance of 8,000 yards or a little more than 4-1/2 miles. In time of peace the light will be used for the purpose of practice maneuvers and drills. It is provided primarily as an aid in detecting and repelling a night attack on the fortifications where it is stationed.—News and Courier.

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